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EXAMINER
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2168	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/720,848	VIOLA ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		MAHESH H. DWIVEDI	2168	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _16 April 2008_.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-32,34-46 and 55-63_ is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-32,34-46 and 55-63_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _24 November 2003_ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
    1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set
forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this
application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set
forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action
has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on
9/5/2006 has been entered.

Remarks

2.   Receipt of Applicant's Amendment filed on 08/31/2007 is acknowledged. The
amendment includes the amending of claims 32 and 38, the cancellation of claims 33,
and 47-54, the addition of claims 55-63, and the amending of the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

4.   Claim 62 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is
directed to non-statutory subject matter. The examiner specifically points to **"fuzzy
logic"** as being directed towards nonstatutory subject matter.

        The claims lack the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine
or a manufacture within the meaning of 101. They are clearly not a series of steps or
acts to be a process nor are they a combination of chemical compounds to be a
composition of matter. As such, they fail to fall within a statutory category. They are, at
best, function descriptive material *per se*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the

subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a
person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 32, 34-40, 42, 55, 57-60, and 62-63 are
rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB
20020107871) and in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370).

7.   Regarding claim 1, **Wyzga** teaches a method comprising:

A) providing electronic access to a plurality of databases (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7);

B) accepting search information vector data from a user (Paragraphs 31-32, Figures 3
and 5);

C) utilizing said information vector data to access at least one database of said plurality
of databases to identify at least a portion of said useful data therein (Paragraph 36,
Figure 4).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"providing electronic access to a
plurality of databases"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are
other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share
multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in
accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department
C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain
data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph
48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection
703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network.
In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured.
In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police
Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph
49). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"accepting search information
vector data from a user"** as "The police officer utilizing the search system enters as
much information as is available. For example, the police officer may have a partial first

name of a suspect such as "Ed" provided by a witness. The officer, after accessing the
person search form, would enter the name "Ed" into the first name block. Since "Ed"
may be a common nickname, the officer could enter the name "Ed" along with a symbol
that means to search for Ed and all first names that begin with "Ed", such as the
wildcard symbol "*" (Paragraph 32). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches
**"utilizing said information vector data to access at least one database of said
plurality of databases to identify at least a portion of said useful data therein"** as
"FIG. 4 shows an exemplary result page 400 for a connect search. Illustrated are a
result section 402 and a search history section 404. The result section 402 lists the
search results in a table. All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the
incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the
height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether
a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident can be selected
and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches" (Paragraph 36).

Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

D) utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data identified in said at least one
database using said information vector to access at least another database of said
plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein;

E) wherein said another portion of said useful data is not directly identified from said
information vector; and

F) wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data is performed
automatically without input from said user to direct access with respect to said at least
another database.

Stack, however, teaches **"utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data
identified in said at least one database using said information vector to access at
least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of
said useful data therein"** as "The host computer 3 contains information regarding
goods or services (such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing
history database 4 which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers"
(Column 2, lines 58-62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a

particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by
author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a
number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the
choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible
recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as
recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request
recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other
information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the
option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext
display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether
other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history
database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables
consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying
unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and
product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified
by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the
system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have
purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who
have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also
purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link
will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), **"wherein
said another portion of said useful data is not directly identified from said
information vector"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a
particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by
author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a
number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the
choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible
recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as
recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request
recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other

information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), and **"wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data is performed automatically without input from said user to direct access with respect to said at least another database"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying

unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45).

The examiner notes that the recommendations of **Stack's** system in Figure 3E are clearly not directly queried from the user (the original query was "Clear and Present Danger").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 2, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a plurality of law enforcement databases (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a plurality of law enforcement databases"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention,

this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 5, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein one or more of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein one or more of said plurality of databases are geographically dispersed"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 6, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said electronic access is provided at least through a justice information network (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said electronic access is provided at least through a justice information network"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C

710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 7, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said justice information network provides information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites for providing data processing functionality for associated ones of said different sites (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said justice information network provides information communication between a plurality of information management systems disposed at different sites for providing data processing functionality for associated ones of said different sites"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 8, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said different sites includes sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said different sites includes sites selected from the group consisting of government offices, investigative services, and prison facilities"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 9, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise contacts information (Paragraphs 31, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise contacts information"** as "FIG. 3 is an exemplary search page for retrieving search parameters for searching the connect/detect database 106. Illustrated is a connect search screen 300 having a search from section 302 and a search history section 304. Search form 302 includes a race box 305, a last name/organization box 306, a sex box 307, a first name box 308, a middle name/initial box 309, a role box 310 for selecting the role of the individual such as suspect, victim, etc., an age box 311, a date of birth box 312, a height box 313, a phone number box 314, a weight box 315, a social security number box 316,

a hair color box 317, an eye color box 319, a license box 323 for entering a driver
license number, and a date box 325" (Paragraph 31).

Regarding claim 11, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is
accepted comprise suspect information (Paragraphs 31, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein search information vectors
for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise suspect
information"** as "FIG. 3 is an exemplary search page for retrieving search parameters
for searching the connect/detect database 106. Illustrated is a connect search screen
300 having a search from section 302 and a search history section 304. Search form
302 includes a race box 305, a last name/organization box 306, a sex box 307, a first
name box 308, a middle name/initial box 309, a role box 310 for selecting the role of the
individual such as suspect, victim, etc., an age box 311, a date of birth box 312, a height
box 313, a phone number box 314, a weight box 315, a social security number box 316,
a hair color box 317, an eye color box 319, a license box 323 for entering a driver
license number, and a date box 325" (Paragraph 31).

Regarding claim 15, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is
accepted comprise public data (Figure 5).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein search information vectors
for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise public data
information"** as "License Plate" (Figure 5). The examiner further notes that search box
License Plate in Figure 5 allows a registered user to search for public information such
as a license plate.

Regarding claim 16, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of
search information vectors (Paragraphs 40 and 43, Figure 5).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43).

Regarding claim 17, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said another portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said another portion of said useful data is identified by a confluence of search information vectors"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there

are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books
are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to
request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other
information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the
option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext
display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether
other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history
database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables
consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying
unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and
product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified
by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the
system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have
purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who
have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also
purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link
will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least
two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased
another book in common, the Affinity ™ hypertext link will not appear in the display
page. Once the user activates the Affinity ™ hypertext link, the books purchased in
common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-
3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Stack's would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency
querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by
Stack (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 18, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user.

Stack, however, teaches **"presenting said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data to said user"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity [TM] service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity [TM] hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity [TM] hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity [TM] hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 19, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data is presented graphically.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data is presented graphically"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two

customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the
Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the
search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and
who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will not
appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link, the
books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines
14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Stack's would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency
querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by
Stack (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim **20**, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with
respect to the relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said
another portion of said useful data.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical presentation includes
graphically showing details with respect to the relationship between said at least
a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data"** as
"Another aspect of the invention is the indication of a "confidence match" factor as
shown in FIG. 3E. The confidence factor is calculated based on the frequency of
appearance of the recommended books (or other items) in the histories of the
customers who have purchased the selected book (or other item). For example, if ten
customers who purchased book A also purchased book B, the confidence factor in the
recommendation of book B to a user who selected book A would be 100%. If on the
other hand only 7 of the ten customers who purchased book A also purchased book B,
the confidence factor for book B would be 70%. As previously explained above, if none
of the customers who purchased book A also purchased at least one other book in

common, the Affinity™ hypertext link would not be displayed" (Column 3, lines 51-65, Figure 3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 25, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to said user as a dossier of an individual (Paragraph 36, Figures 4 and 6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to said user as a dossier of an individual"** as "All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident can be selected and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches. Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is available" (Paragraph 36).

Regarding claim 29, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein comprises pattern matching to identify said another portion of said useful data.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data from said at least one database to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein comprises pattern matching to identify said another portion of said useful data"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 32, **Wyzga** teaches a method comprising:

A) utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify <u>said useful</u> data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query <u>input by a user</u> (Paragraph 40, Figures 5-6);

B) wherein at least one search information vector of said plurality of search information vectors is associated with different search directions (Paragraph 40, Figures 5-6); and

C) identifying confluence of portions of said <u>useful</u> data identified by said plurality of search information <u>vectors</u> (Paragraphs 40 & 43, Figures 5-6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"utilizing a plurality of search information vectors to identify <u>said useful</u> data in said at least one database relevant to a particular query <u>input by a user</u>"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40, Figure 5). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein at least one search information vector of said**

plurality of search information vectors is associated with different search directions" as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40, Figure 5). Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that boxes 507 and 508 of **Wyzga** clearly shows the ability to search in different directions at a user's discretion by limiting the search to desired crime types of specific properties. The examiner further wishes to state that it is clear from the interface of Figure 5 that different queries from the different search directions (Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident) can be added to box 504 for a multi-directional search nonetheless. The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"identifying confluence of portions of said <u>useful</u> data identified by said plurality of search information vectors"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types

box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43). The examiner further wishes to state that the result page of Figure 6 clearly shows the intersection (confluence) of query with respect to the vehicle, location, and incident directions. The examiner further notes that the Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident tabs of **Wyzga's** system each constitute different search directions. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that boxes 507 and 508 of **Wyzga** clearly shows the ability to search in different directions at a user's discretion by limiting the search to desired crime types of specific properties. The examiner further wishes to state that it is clear from the interface of Figure 5 that different queries from the different search directions (Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident) can be added to box 504 for a multi-directional search nonetheless.

    Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

D) utilizing said confluence of portions of said useful data to access one or more additional databases to identify another portion of said useful data;

E) wherein said another portion of said useful data is not directly identified from said plurality of search information vectors; and

F) wherein said utilizing said confluence is performed automatically without additional input from said user.

    Stack, however, teaches "**utilizing said confluence of portions of said useful data to access one or more additional databases to identify another portion of said useful data**" as "The host computer 3 contains information regarding goods or

services (such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing history database 4 which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers" (Column 2, lines 58-62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), **"wherein said another portion of said useful data is not directly identified from said plurality of search information vectors"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible

recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), and **"wherein said utilizing said confluence is performed automatically without additional input from said user"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history

database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45).

The examiner notes that the recommendations of **Stack's** system in Figure 3E are clearly not directly queried from the user (the original query was "Clear and Present Danger").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 34, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said at least one electronic database comprises a plurality of law enforcement databases (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said at least one electronic database comprises a plurality of law enforcement databases"** as "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police

Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703.
Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In
some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In
one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police
Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph
49).

Regarding claim 35, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein ones of said plurality of law enforcement databases are geographically
dispersed (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein ones of said plurality of law
enforcement databases are geographically dispersed"** as "Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710
are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C
710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to
access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or
wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention,
this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is
over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to
access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 36, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a public records database (Figure 5).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases
comprise a public records database"** as "License Plate" (Figure 5). The examiner
further notes that search box License Plate in Figure 5 allows a registered user to
search for public information such as a license plate.

Regarding claim 37, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of search information vectors comprise at least two search information vectors selected from the group consisting of contacts information, inmate information, suspect information, end party information, flow of funds information, initial contact information, and public data information (Paragraphs 31, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said plurality of search information vectors comprise at least two search information vectors selected from the group consisting of contacts information, inmate information, suspect information, end party information, flow of funds information, initial contact information, and public data information"** as "FIG. 3 is an exemplary search page for retrieving search parameters for searching the connect/detect database 106. Illustrated is a connect search screen 300 having a search from section 302 and a search history section 304. Search form 302 includes a race box 305, a last name/organization box 306, a sex box 307, a first name box 308, a middle name/initial box 309, a role box 310 for selecting the role of the individual such as suspect, victim, etc., an age box 311, a date of birth box 312, a height box 313, a phone number box 314, a weight box 315, a social security number box 316, a hair color box 317, an eye color box 319, a license box 323 for entering a driver license number, and a date box 325" (Paragraph 31).

Regarding claim 38, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) presenting said portions of said relevant data for which said confluence is identified to <u>said</u> user (Paragraphs 36 and 43, Figures 4 and 6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"presenting said portions of said relevant data for which said confluence is identified to <u>said</u> user"** as "Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is available" (Paragraph 36) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or

more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search.
The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result
section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles,
locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or
object" (Paragraph 43).

Regarding claim 39, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein said portions of said relevant data for which said confluence is identified is
presented graphically (Paragraphs 36 and 43, Figures 4 and 6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein said portions of said
relevant data for which said confluence is identified is presented graphically"** as
"Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is
identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun
may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is
available" (Paragraph 36) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result
section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For
example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered
into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604.
The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many
vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search
term or object" (Paragraph 43).

Regarding claim 40, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically showing details with
respect to relationships between said portions of said relevant data for which said
confluence is identified and other data graphically presented.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical presentation includes
graphically showing details with respect to relationships between said portions of
said relevant data for which said confluence is identified and other data
graphically presented"** as "Another aspect of the invention is the indication of a

"confidence match" factor as shown in FIG. 3E. The confidence factor is calculated
based on the frequency of appearance of the recommended books (or other items) in
the histories of the customers who have purchased the selected book (or other item).
For example, if ten customers who purchased book A also purchased book B, the
confidence factor in the recommendation of book B to a user who selected book A
would be 100%. If on the other hand only 7 of the ten customers who purchased book A
also purchased book B, the confidence factor for book B would be 70%. As previously
explained above, if none of the customers who purchased book A also purchased at
least one other book in common, the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link would not be displayed"
(Column 3, lines 51-65, Figure 3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Stack's would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency
querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by
Stack (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 42, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein said graphical presentation includes graphically representing availability of
data related to said portions of said relevant data for which said confluence is identified
and other data graphically presented.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical presentation includes
graphically representing availability of data related to said portions of said
relevant data for which said confluence is identified and other data graphically
presented"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In
FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy.
As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different
formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C,
the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for
this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host
computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still

purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ᵀᴹ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ᵀᴹ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ᵀᴹ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ᵀᴹ hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 55, **Wyzga** teaches a method comprising:
A) receiving user input data identifying initial search vectors (Paragraphs 31-32, Figures 3 and 5);
B) querying the plurality of databases using a first query created based upon the initial search vectors (Paragraph 36, Figure 4);

C) receiving first results from at least one of the plurality of databases (Paragraph 36,
Figure 4).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"receiving user input data identifying
initial search vectors"** as "The police officer utilizing the search system enters as
much information as is available. For example, the police officer may have a partial first
name of a suspect such as "Ed" provided by a witness. The officer, after accessing the
person search form, would enter the name "Ed" into the first name block. Since "Ed"
may be a common nickname, the officer could enter the name "Ed" along with a symbol
that means to search for Ed and all first names that begin with "Ed", such as the
wildcard symbol "*"" (Paragraph 32). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches
**"querying the plurality of databases using a first query created based upon the
initial search vectors"** as "FIG. 4 shows an exemplary result page 400 for a connect
search. Illustrated are a result section 402 and a search history section 404. The result
section 402 lists the search results in a table. All first names starting with "Ed" are listed
along with the incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if
available, the height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if
any and whether a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident
can be selected and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches"
(Paragraph 36). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"receiving first
results from at least one of the plurality of databases"** as "FIG. 4 shows an
exemplary result page 400 for a connect search. Illustrated are a result section 402 and
a search history section 404. The result section 402 lists the search results in a table.
All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the incident number the person is
related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the height and weight of the
individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether a mug shot is available.
More details about the individual or incident can be selected and viewed. History section
404 keeps track of executed searches" (Paragraph 36).

Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

D) analyzing the first results to identify second level search vectors;

E) without further user input, querying the plurality of databases using a second query

created based upon the second level search vectors; and

F) receiving second results from at least one of the plurality of databases.

       Stack, however, teaches **"analyzing the first results to identify second level**

search vectors" as "The host computer 3 contains information regarding goods or

services (such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing history

database 4 which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers" (Column

2, lines 58-62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular

title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom

Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of

different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in

FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations

available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations,

the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the

user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this

book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request

recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in

FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are

available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The

customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of

Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique

customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product

identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their

unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system

searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that

book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased

the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other

books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the

display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), **"without further user**

input, querying the plurality of databases using a second query created based

upon the second level search vectors" as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45), and **"receiving second results from at least one of the plurality of databases"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected

title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column 3, lines 14-45).

The examiner notes that the recommendations of **Stack's** system in Figure 3E are clearly not directly queried from the user (the original query was "Clear and Present Danger").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 57, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) providing a user interface for downloading by the user (Paragraph 20).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"providing a user interface for downloading by the user"** as "Web browser 110 is operable to run on client computer 102. Web browser 110 is communicates with web server 104 using a protocol such as HTTP. Web browser 110 is operable to receive information in a mark-up language such

as HTML and output a formatted display. Entering the web address or uniform resource locator (URL) of an Intranet or Internet page will retrieve information from a remote server and display the information on client computer 102. In the present invention, the user of client computer 102 will utilize the web browser 110 to search connect/detect database 106. Thus, the user will enter the URL of the search page into the browser. Alternatively, web browser 110 will include a shortcut that can be selected to access the search page. Web browser 110 may also be a script-enabled browser. Web browser 110 is able to run scripting languages such as JAVAScript or Jscript to enhance the browser display by helping to draw user interfaces and making displays that are responsive to user interaction. Web browser 110 is also able to execute dynamic HTML pages that can be updated automatically" (Paragraph 20).

Regarding claim 58, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein the user interface is a customized browser that provides a connection to a network hub providing access to the plurality of databases (Paragraphs 20 and 49).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"providing a user interface for downloading by the user"** as "Web browser 110 is operable to run on client computer 102. Web browser 110 is communicates with web server 104 using a protocol such as HTTP. Web browser 110 is operable to receive information in a mark-up language such as HTML and output a formatted display. Entering the web address or uniform resource locator (URL) of an Intranet or Internet page will retrieve information from a remote server and display the information on client computer 102. In the present invention, the user of client computer 102 will utilize the web browser 110 to search connect/detect database 106. Thus, the user will enter the URL of the search page into the browser. Alternatively, web browser 110 will include a shortcut that can be selected to access the search page. Web browser 110 may also be a script-enabled browser. Web browser 110 is able to run scripting languages such as JAVAScript or Jscript to enhance the browser display by helping to draw user interfaces and making displays that are responsive to user interaction. Web browser 110 is also able to execute dynamic HTML pages that can be updated automatically" (Paragraph 20) and "Police Department B 706

and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710
are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C
710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to
access databases B, C 710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or
wireless connection, direct or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention,
this connection can be encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is
over the Internet wherein a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to
access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 59, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) analyzing the first results to identify interrelated results from tow or more of the
plurality of databases (Paragraphs 40, 43, and 48, Figures 5-6); and
B) using the interrelated results (Paragraphs 40, 43, and 48, Figures 5-6).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"analyzing the first results to identify
interrelated results from tow or more of the plurality of databases"** as "Detect
search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504.
In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics
about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by
selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The
user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or
term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the
boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup"
is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to
certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select
run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503.
The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person
search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and

"Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43), "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48). The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"using the interrelated results"** as "Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section 504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph 40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons and incidents were found

that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43), "Police Department B
706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B
706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C
710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C
710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48).

 Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

B) to generate the second level search vectors.

 Stack, however, teaches **"to generate the second level search vectors"** as
"The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user
has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in
FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or
editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host
computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this
particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer
will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase
the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are
available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the
user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service.
The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by
consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes
three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables
are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order
numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For
example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user
has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all
previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at
least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at
least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common,

then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If

the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book

and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will

not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link, the

books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines

14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching

Stack's would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency

querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by

Stack (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Regarding claim 60, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) wherein the user and each of the plurality of databases has been assigned a

security level (Paragraphs 25, 46-49, Figure 7); and

B) further comprising: querying only those of the plurality of databases for which the

user's security level allows access (Paragraphs 46-49, Figure 7).

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein the user and each of the**

plurality of databases has been assigned a security level" as "One or more servlets

116 may also be running under a servlet engine 115. A servlet 116 is a module of code,

typically written in as JAVA code, which runs in a server application to answer client

requests. These can be contrasted with applets, which run on the client computer 102.

In the present invention, servlets 116 will be able to help to return the results of a

database query to a client, as well as validate user security" (Paragraph 25), and "Police

Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police

Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710.

Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present

invention. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on

databases B, C 710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police

Department B 706 and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police

Department A is also able to access databases B, C 710 via connection 703.
Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct or over a network. In
some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be encrypted and secured. In
one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein a user at Police
Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C, 710" (Paragraph
49). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"further comprising: querying
only those of the plurality of databases for which the user's security level allows
access"** as "One or more servlets 116 may also be running under a servlet engine 115.
A servlet 116 is a module of code, typically written in as JAVA code, which runs in a
server application to answer client requests. These can be contrasted with applets,
which run on the client computer 102. In the present invention, servlets 116 will be able
to help to return the results of a database query to a client, as well as validate user
security" (Paragraph 25), and "Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708
are other police departments. Police Department B 706 and Police Department C 708
share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C 710 are other databases designed
in accordance with the present invention. Police Department B 706 and Police
Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C 710 and information returned
could contain data derived from Police Department B 706 and Police Department C
708" (Paragraph 48) and "Police Department A is also able to access databases B, C
710 via connection 703. Connection 703 can be any wired or wireless connection, direct
or over a network. In some embodiments of this invention, this connection can be
encrypted and secured. In one embodiment the connection is over the Internet wherein
a user at Police Department A 702 is using a web browser to access databases B, C,
710" (Paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 62, **Wyzga** does not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein the second level search vectors are generated from the first results using
fuzzy logic.

Stack, however, teaches **"wherein the second level search vectors are
generated from the first results using fuzzy logic"** as "The user may utilize any of

these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ™ service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ™ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ™ hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency

querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by
Stack (Column 1, lines 36-40).

　　　　Regarding claim 63, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein the first results are received from two or more of the plurality of databases
(Paragraph 48); and
B) by identifying overlapping data in two or more of the first results (Paragraphs 40, and
43, Figures 5-6).

　　　　The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"wherein the first results are
received from two or more of the plurality of databases"** as "Police Department B
706 and Police Department C 708 are other police departments. Police Department B
706 and Police Department C 708 share multiple databases B, C 710. Databases B, C
710 are other databases designed in accordance with the present invention. Police
Department B 706 and Police Department C 708 can run queries on databases B, C
710 and information returned could contain data derived from Police Department B 706
and Police Department C 708" (Paragraph 48). The examiner further notes that **Wyzga**
teaches **"by identifying overlapping data in two or more of the first results"** as
"Detect search page 500 includes a search form section 502 and a detect search
section 504. In search form section 504 a user can enter the term or object along with
the specifics about the object such as "vehicle-white pickup" in the blanks of section
504. Then, by selecting the add button, the search term is added to the detect search
section 504. The user can then check what objects to search for that are associated
with the object or term being searched on in search for box 507. For example, the user
can check the boxes for person, location or incident to see if the search object-"vehicle-
white pickup" is related to any person, location or incident. The user can also limit the
search to certain crime type by selecting limited to crime types box 508. The user will
then select run search button 506. Different search pages can be selected by choosing
tabs 503. The different pages can be a vehicle search page, an incident search page, a
person search page, a property search page and a location search page" (Paragraph
40) and "Detect result screen 600 of FIG. 6 includes a result section 604 that will list

objects that are related to the detect search object. For example, one or more persons
might be related to the "vehicle-white pickup" as entered into the search. The names of
these persons will then be listed in the result section 604. The result section 604 will
also include a summary section 602 that lists how many vehicles, locations, persons
and incidents were found that were related to the search term or object" (Paragraph 43).
The examiner further wishes to state that the result page of Figure 6 clearly shows the
intersection (confluence) of query with respect to the vehicle, location, and incident
directions. The examiner further notes that the Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and
Incident tabs of **Wyzga's** system each constitute different search directions. Moreover,
the examiner further wishes to state that boxes 507 and 508 of **Wyzga** clearly shows
the ability to search in different directions at a user's discretion by limiting the search to
desired crime types of specific properties. The examiner further wishes to state that it is
clear from the interface of Figure 5 that different queries from the different search
directions (Person, Location, Vehicle, Property, and Incident) can be added to box 504
for a multi-directional search nonetheless.

     Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

B) wherein the second level search vectors are generated.

     Stack, however, teaches **"wherein the second level search vectors are
generated"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In
FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy.
As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different
formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C,
the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for
this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host
computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still
purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other
books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is
supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the
Affinity [TM] service. The system determines whether other books are available to be
recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history

database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and
Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer
table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the
Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items
table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4
to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the
database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and
those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in
common, then the Affinity ™ hypertext link will appear in the display page for the
selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased
the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity
™ hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity
™ hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG.
3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Stack's would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency
querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by
Stack (Column 1, lines 36-40).

8.   Claims 3, 10, 12, 14, 22-24, 26-28, 30-31, and 43-46 are rejected under 35
U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) in
view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29,
32, 34-40, 42, 55, 57-60, and 62-63, and in view of **Crites et al.** (U.S. PGPUB
2003/0126470).

9.   Regarding claim 3, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases comprise a calling services database and an
inmate records database.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases comprise a
calling services database and an inmate records database"** as "Each time an

inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 10, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise inmate information.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise inmate information"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number

called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 12, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise end party information.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise end party information"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to

monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "The security threat group database
server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has
received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server
210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for
inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR
databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the
correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been
associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls
tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may
be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone
number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP"
(Paragraph 25), and "Called Number" (Paragraph 77, Figures 3-4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Crites's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method
that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and
calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing
correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to
another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in
security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites**
(Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 14, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is
accepted comprise initial contact information.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said
search information vector data is accepted comprise initial contact information"**
as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record
(CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the

name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the
number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems
may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility
personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "The security threat group
database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it
has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database
server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs)
for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR
databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the
correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been
associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls
tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may
be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone
number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP"
(Paragraph 25), and "STG Code—A field that enables a user to search for all inmates
making calls to a telephone number of a name of a person that has been associated
with that security threat group code" (Paragraph 78, Figures 3-4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Crites's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method
that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and
calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing
correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to
another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in
security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites**
(Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 22, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to show a relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another potion of said useful data.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented to show a relationship between said at least a portion of said useful data and said another potion of said useful data"** as "The search can return any correlations between inmate telephone activity and known security threat groups or, for example, just that inmate's telephone activity data" (Paragraph 28), "While making a query the investigator can also display the following: 1) How many other inmates are or have been calling the numbers that the specific inmate is calling, who they are, and where they are located" (Paragraphs 33-34), and "3) Whether there are inmates from other correctional facilities calling this same number and whether those inmates have known security threat group affiliations" (Paragraph 36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 23, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data are presented as an alert to said user to notify said user of a condition of interest to said user.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is accepted comprise initial contact information"** as "FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary method of determining a security threat according to this invention. In particular, control begins in step S100 and continues to step S110. In step S110, one or more communications are monitored. Next, in step S120, information regarding the monitored communications is reconciled with information in a security threat database. Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat. If the communications are identified as a security threat, control continues to step S140. Otherwise, control jumps to step S160 where the control sequence ends. In step S140, information associated with the suspect communications are logged. Next, in step S150, for example, a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or a filtered or unfiltered report is generated" (Paragraphs 136-137)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 24, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said user is one of a plurality of users to which said alert is broadcast.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said user is one of a plurality of users to which said alert is broadcast"** as "FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary method of determining a security threat according to this invention. In particular, control begins in step S100 and continues to step S110. In step S110, one or more communications are

monitored. Next, in step S120, information regarding the monitored communications is reconciled with information in a security threat database. Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat. If the communications are identified as a security threat, control continues to step S140. Otherwise, control jumps to step S160 where the control sequence ends. In step S140, information associated with the suspect communications are logged. Next, in step S150, for example, a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or a filtered or unfiltered report is generated" (Paragraphs 136-137)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 26, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for post-event analysis of data.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for post-event analysis of data"** as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal

activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 27, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for pre-event analysis of data.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said utilizing said information vector data to identify at least a portion of said useful data and said utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data to identify another portion of said useful data are performed before an event for pre-event analysis of data"** as "In one example, an

investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 28, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said pre-event analysis of data is utilized to proactively identify problems.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said pre-event analysis of data is utilized to proactively identify problems"** as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a

particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the
location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such
intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug
deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be
automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with
known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates"
(Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the
monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat"
(Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Crites's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method
that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and
calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing
correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to
another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in
security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites**
(Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 30, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:
A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said
useful data are utilized in automatically identifying an individual as a potential suspect in
an investigation.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data
and said another portion of said useful data are utilized in automatically
identifying an individual as a potential suspect in an investigation"** as "The system
may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a
telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT
GROUP. Other correlations and associations may be determined automatically or

performed manually by an investigative query of the database. The correlations and investigations can be performed, for example, on a facility by facility basis, or can be performed between facilities on a global scale to determine call patterns related to security threat groups" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 31, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said at least a portion of said useful data comprises particular content of a communication selected from the group consisting of a telephone call, a video communication, and an electronic mail communication.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said at least a portion of said useful data comprises particular content of a communication selected from the group consisting of a telephone call, a video communication, and an electronic mail communication"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "in general the systems and methods of this invention can be used with any demographic in any environment to monitor any type of electronic communication including, but not

limited to telephone calls, e-mail, instant messaging, electronic chat, paging or the like"
(Paragraph 20), and "The security threat group database server 210 updates the
security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client
208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores
Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC
facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to
determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined
automatically. For example, an inmate who has been associated with a security threat
group may have some or all of his telephone calls tagged as calls possibly related to the
SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may be programmed to automatically record
the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a
particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP" (Paragraph 25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Crites's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method
that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and
calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing
correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to
another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in
security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites**
(Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 43, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:

A) wherein said related data comprises content of a communication between
individuals.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said related data comprises content of a
communication between individuals"** as "Each time an inmate places a call from a
correctional facility, a call detail record (CDR) of the call is created. The call detail
records of inmate calls typically include the name of the inmate (and/or inmate

identification number), the inmate's location, the number called and the date, time and duration of the call. Inmate call control systems may also include certain call monitoring facilities that enable correctional facility personnel to monitor and record inmate calls" (Paragraph 5), "in general the systems and methods of this invention can be used with any demographic in any environment to monitor any type of electronic communication including, but not limited to telephone calls, e-mail, instant messaging, electronic chat, paging or the like" (Paragraph 20), "The security threat group database server 210 updates the security threat group database with the information it has received from the FTP client 208. In addition, the security threat group database server 210 obtains and stores Customer Detail Records or Call Detail Records (CDRs) for inmates from the DOC facilities covered by the system from one or more CDR databases 211 and attempts to determine whether there are correlations. Some of the correlations may be determined automatically. For example, an inmate who has been associated with a security threat group may have some or all of his telephone calls tagged as calls possibly related to the SECURITY THREAT GROUP. The system may be programmed to automatically record the names of all inmates who call a telephone number that has been associated with a particular SECURITY THREAT GROUP" (Paragraph 25), and "If the intelligence triggers investigation of a single inmate, the investigator uses the DOC call processing platform to see who that inmate has been calling. In addition, the investigator may listen to one or more calls, since all inmate calls are recorded and logged" (Paragraph 33)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 44, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said related data comprises an icon representing a form of communication between individuals.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said related data comprises an icon representing a form of communication between individuals"** as "Each column has a sort capability so that once the search results have been retrieved, the user may sort the result set by any one or more of the result fields. For example, results could be sorted by security threat group codes and then further sorted by inmate State ID. A billing name and address (BNA) could be displayed with the called number. Alternatively, a BNA button could be placed next to the called number field so that the user could click to display the BNA data on the called number, if desired" (Paragraph 100)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 45, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) presenting an alert to a user as a result of identifying said confluence of said portions of said relevant data.

Crites, however, teaches **"presenting an alert to a user as a result of identifying said confluence of said portions of said relevant data"** as "FIG. 5

illustrates an exemplary method of determining a security threat according to this
invention. In particular, control begins in step S100 and continues to step S110. In step
S110, one or more communications are monitored. Next, in step S120, information
regarding the monitored communications is reconciled with information in a security
threat database. Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored
communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat. If the
communications are identified as a security threat, control continues to step S140.
Otherwise, control jumps to step S160 where the control sequence ends. In step S140,
information associated with the suspect communications are logged. Next, in step S150,
for example, a designated party is notified of the potential security threat, and/or a
filtered or unfiltered report is generated" (Paragraphs 136-137)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Crites's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method
that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and
calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing
correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to
another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in
security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites**
(Paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 46, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:
A) wherein said confluence of said portions of said relevant data indicates a condition
for which said user has subscribed to alert notifications.

Crites, however, teaches **"wherein said confluence of said portions of said
relevant data indicates a condition for which said user has subscribed to alert
notifications"** as "In one example, an investigator will receive intelligence about
possible inmate participation in criminal activity. Such information may include a tip from
an informant, information obtained from monitoring a phone call, inmate mail, or other

intelligence sources. The information may be specific to a particular inmate or may be general and involve as yet unspecified inmates such as the location of a crime or an unidentified security threat group activity. Examples of such intelligence may include inmate security threat group affiliation, pending or prior drug deals, murder, extortion, or the like. Additionally, for example, queries can be automated and based on, for example, a profile, where for example, inmates with known security threat potential can be monitored more closely than other inmates" (Paragraphs 31-32) and "Then, in step S130, a determination is made whether the monitored communications meet the qualifications for being flagged as a security threat" (Paragraph 136).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Crites's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a system and method that has the capability of identifying, tracking and correlating the telephone activities and calling patterns of inmates, and in particular, a system that is capable of establishing correlations of inmate calling activities from one correctional institution and system to another so that monitoring resources can best be utilized and inmate participation in security threat groups and other criminal activity can be thwarted, as noted by **Crites** (Paragraph 6).

10.   Claims 4, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 32, 34-40, 42, 55, 57-60, and 62-63, and in view of **Brown et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,485,507).

11.   Regarding claim 4, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said plurality of databases further comprise a commissary services database.

Brown, however, teaches **"wherein said plurality of databases further comprise a commissary services database"** as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number. When the telephone station is connected to the

commissary system, the user is prompted by the voice generating device to enter a
personal identifier which the processor uses to access user status information stored in
the memory device. The user status information includes, for example, the user name,
account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary
privileges. The message generating device is triggered to prompt the user to input item
selection and item quantity information once a valid identifier is entered. This
information is compared with the commissary inventory information and with the user
status information according to a preselected set of criteria such as inventory
availability, the user's commissary privileges, and the user's account balances. A
transaction record is generated for each order meeting the preselected criteria and
stored in a file for processing. These records are automatically processed by the system
to adjust user status information such as account balances and the number of restricted
items purchased" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching
Brown's would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide an automated system to
process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in a prison, as
noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

Regarding claim 13, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method
comprising:
A) wherein search information vectors for which said search information vector data is
accepted comprise flow of funds information.

Brown, however, teaches **"wherein search information vectors for which
said search information vector data is accepted comprise flow of funds
information"** as "The commissary system is accessed from selected telephone stations
of the premise-based telephone system by entering a commissary access number.
When the telephone station is connected to the commissary system, the user is
prompted by the voice generating device to enter a personal identifier which the
processor uses to access user status information stored in the memory device. The

user status information includes, for example, the user name, account balances, and user class which determine the scope of the user's commissary privileges. The message generating device is triggered to prompt the user to input item selection and item quantity information once a valid identifier is entered. This information is compared with the commissary inventory information and with the user status information according to a preselected set of criteria such as inventory availability, the user's commissary privileges, and the user's account balances. A transaction record is generated for each order meeting the preselected criteria and stored in a file for processing. These records are automatically processed by the system to adjust user status information such as account balances and the number of restricted items purchased" (Column 2, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Brown's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide an automated system to process and determine commissary orders from incarcerated felons in a prison, as noted by **Brown** (Column 1, lines 41-51).

12.   Claims 21, 41, and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 32, 34-40, 42, 55, 57-60, and 62-63, and in view of **Kraay et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 2002/0147707).

13.   Regarding claim 21, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data shown using a line therebetween.

Kraay, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between at least a portion of said useful data and said another portion of said useful data shown using a line therebetween"** as "Lines are used to connect the circles to represent how different SAR's are related, e.g., social security number, telephone, address, etc. The circles are color coded to signal other

characteristics and relationships. The user may print out reports that describe relationships among the SAR's and relevant information of interest to a criminal investigator. This graphical interface has proven to be an extremely effective data visualization scheme to highlight latent relationships among the data elements" (Paragraph 67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kraay's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a user interface which captures latent relationships and communicates those relationships in a logical, easy-to-understand format, as noted by **Kraay** (Paragraph 69).

Regarding claim 41, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said portions of said useful data and said relevant data for which said confluence is identified and said other data graphically shown using a line therebetween.

Kraay, however, teaches **"wherein said graphical details comprise a relative strength of the relationship between said portions of said useful data and said relevant data for which said confluence is identified and said other data graphically shown using a line therebetween"** as "Lines are used to connect the circles to represent how different SAR's are related, e.g., social security number, telephone, address, etc. The circles are color coded to signal other characteristics and relationships. The user may print out reports that describe relationships among the SAR's and relevant information of interest to a criminal investigator. This graphical interface has proven to be an extremely effective data visualization scheme to highlight latent relationships among the data elements" (Paragraph 67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kraay's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a user interface which

captures latent relationships and communicates those relationships in a logical, easy-to-understand format, as noted by **Kraay** (Paragraph 69).

Regarding claim 61, **Wyzga** further teaches a method comprising:

A) displaying the first results to the user as first icons on a graphical interface (Paragraph 36, Figure 4);

The examiner notes that **Wyzga** teaches **"displaying the first results to the user as first icons on a graphical interface"** as "`FIG. 4 shows an exemplary result page 400 for a connect search. Illustrated are a result section 402 and a search history section 404. The result section 402 lists the search results in a table. All first names starting with "Ed" are listed along with the incident number the person is related to, the date of birth of the person if available, the height and weight of the individual if available, known gang affiliation if any and whether a mug shot is available. More details about the individual or incident can be selected and viewed. History section 404 keeps track of executed searches. Different icons 406 can be provided to provide a visual aid as to what type of person is identified. For example an "!" could mean the person was wanted, two heads and a gun may mean the person is part of a gang and a single head may mean a mug shot is available`" (Paragraph 36).

Wyzga does not explicitly teach:

C) displaying the second results to the user as second icons.

Stack, however, teaches **"displaying the second results to the user as second icons"** as "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations

available for this particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book. If the search does not find at least two customers who have purchased the selected book and who have also purchased another book in common, the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will not appear in the display page. Once the user activates the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link, the books purchased in common will be displayed, as shown in FIG. 3E" (Column 3, lines 14-50, Figures 3C-3E).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Stack's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** to provide a method to improve the efficiency querying from users by substantially reducing the degree of customer input, as noted by **Stack** (Column 1, lines 36-40).

Wyzga and **Stack** do not explicitly teach:

B) the first icons linked to the user by a line; and

D) the second icons linked to the first icons associated with the first results that were used to generate the second query.

Kraay, however, teaches **"the first icons linked to the user by a line"** as "Lines are used to connect the circles to represent how different SAR's are related, e.g., social security number, telephone, address, etc. The circles are color coded to signal other characteristics and relationships. The user may print out reports that describe relationships among the SAR's and relevant information of interest to a criminal investigator. This graphical interface has proven to be an extremely effective data visualization scheme to highlight latent relationships among the data elements" (Paragraph 67), and **"the second icons linked to the first icons associated with the first results that were used to generate the second query"** as "Lines are used to connect the circles to represent how different SAR's are related, e.g., social security number, telephone, address, etc. The circles are color coded to signal other characteristics and relationships. The user may print out reports that describe relationships among the SAR's and relevant information of interest to a criminal investigator. This graphical interface has proven to be an extremely effective data visualization scheme to highlight latent relationships among the data elements" (Paragraph 67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kraay's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a user interface which captures latent relationships and communicates those relationships in a logical, easy-to-understand format, as noted by **Kraay** (Paragraph 69).

14.   Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wyzga et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 20020107871) in view of **Stack** (U.S. Patent 6,782,370) as applied to claims 1-2, 5-9, 11, 15-20, 25, 29, 32, 34-40, 42, 55, 57-60, and 62-63, and in view of **Weinreich et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,175,831).

15.   Regarding claim 56, **Wyzga** and **Stack** do not explicitly teach a method comprising:

A) analyzing the second level results to identify third level search vectors;

B) without further user input, querying the plurality of databases using a third query created based upon the third level search vectors; and;

C) receiving third results from at least one of the plurality of databases.

      Weinreich, however, teaches **"analyzing the second level results to identify third level search vectors"** as "If, however, the e-mail address is valid, routine Person_Connect_E-mail is called by COLD FUSION 60 at step 1004. At step 1005, a determination is made as to whether the entered e-mail address is listed in database 70. If the e-mail address is not found in database 70, step 1005A is executed notifying the user that the e-mail address is unknown. If the output of 1005 is yes, then step 1006 is called to determine whether a connection has been found between the user and the search criteria, e.g., geography, occupation, etc. If not, then step 1006A is executed informing the user. If, however, a connection is found, then step 1007 is called to determine whether the connection in step 1006 is only a "first degree" relationship. A first degree relationship is one wherein a user has a confirmed relationship with another user in the database 70 (or by the other user listing him in the database 70). A "second degree" relationship is when the connection includes a first degree relationship, as between USER1 and USER2, and a separate defined relationship as between USER2 and USER3, and the connection is made between USER1 and USER3 by the chain of two linked defined relationships. Thus, an N degree relationship is a chain of N linked first degree relationships. It is to be understood that DSP 12 could monitor the number of relationships by degree number (first degree, second degree etc.) and notify the user, for example, via e-mail how his relationships have compiled over a period of time" (Column 21, lines 63-67-Column 22, lines 1-20), **"without further user input, querying the plurality of databases using a third query created based upon the third level search vectors"** as "If, however, the e-mail address is valid, routine Person_Connect_E-mail is called by COLD FUSION 60 at step 1004. At step 1005, a determination is made as to whether the entered e-mail address is listed in database 70. If the e-mail address is not found in database 70, step 1005A is executed notifying the user that the e-mail address is unknown. If the output of 1005 is yes, then step 1006 is called to determine whether a connection has been found between the user and the search criteria, e.g., geography, occupation, etc. If not, then step 1006A is executed informing the user. If, however, a connection is found, then step 1007 is called to

determine whether the connection in step 1006 is only a "first degree" relationship. A
first degree relationship is one wherein a user has a confirmed relationship with another
user in the database 70 (or by the other user listing him in the database 70). A "second
degree" relationship is when the connection includes a first degree relationship, as
between USER1 and USER2, and a separate defined relationship as between USER2
and USER3, and the connection is made between USER1 and USER3 by the chain of
two linked defined relationships. Thus, an N degree relationship is a chain of N linked
first degree relationships. It is to be understood that DSP 12 could monitor the number
of relationships by degree number (first degree, second degree etc.) and notify the user,
for example, via e-mail how his relationships have compiled over a period of time"
(Column 21, lines 63-67-Column 22, lines 1-20), and **"receiving third results from at
least one of the plurality of databases"** as "If, however, the e-mail address is valid,
routine Person_Connect_E-mail is called by COLD FUSION 60 at step 1004. At step
1005, a determination is made as to whether the entered e-mail address is listed in
database 70. If the e-mail address is not found in database 70, step 1005A is executed
notifying the user that the e-mail address is unknown. If the output of 1005 is yes, then
step 1006 is called to determine whether a connection has been found between the
user and the search criteria, e.g., geography, occupation, etc. If not, then step 1006A is
executed informing the user. If, however, a connection is found, then step 1007 is called
to determine whether the connection in step 1006 is only a "first degree" relationship. A
first degree relationship is one wherein a user has a confirmed relationship with another
user in the database 70 (or by the other user listing him in the database 70). A "second
degree" relationship is when the connection includes a first degree relationship, as
between USER1 and USER2, and a separate defined relationship as between USER2
and USER3, and the connection is made between USER1 and USER3 by the chain of
two linked defined relationships. Thus, an N degree relationship is a chain of N linked
first degree relationships. It is to be understood that DSP 12 could monitor the number
of relationships by degree number (first degree, second degree etc.) and notify the user,
for example, via e-mail how his relationships have compiled over a period of time"
(Column 21, lines 63-67-Column 22, lines 1-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinreich's** would have allowed **Wyzga's** and **Stack's** to provide a method for users to be consequently linked to a plurality of other such individuals who have similarly provided information based on defined linking relationships, as noted by **Weinreich** (Column 2, lines 18-20).

Response to Arguments

16.   Applicant's arguments filed 04/16/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue on pages 14-15 that **"Thus, the user is required to select the title, which is presented to the user among the other search results. Accordingly, this search for indirectly related data is triggered by the user's selection one of a title that was presented to the user in a first search. The stack system does not automatically perform a search for recommended books. Instead, the search for recommended books only occurs after a title is selected by the user. Accordingly, Stack, either alone, or in combination with Wyzga fails to teach each and every limitation of claims 1, 32, and 47, respectively"**. However, the language of the independent claims merely state **"utilizing said at least a portion of said useful data identified in said at least one database using said information vector to access at least another database of said plurality of databases to identify another portion of said useful data therein"**. The examiner interprets this limitation as using the results of a search query to query another database to deliver indirect results to a user. Furthermore, the examiner wishes to refer to Column 3 of **Stack** which states "The host computer 3 contains information regarding goods or services (such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing history database 4 which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers" (Column 2, lines 58-62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG. 3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host computer 3

determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this particular book.
If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer will not give the
user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase the selected
title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are available as
recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the user in the
form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service. The system
determines whether other books are available to be recommended by consulting the
customer history database 4. The customer history database includes three relational
database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables are related to
each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order numbers in the
Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For example, books
may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user has selected a
particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all previous
customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at least two
other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at least two
customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common, then the
Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book" (Column
3, lines 14-45). Moreover, Figure 3c of **Stack** depicts search results from a submitted
user query. Moreover, Figure 3e depicts the additional results located by the search
result of Figures 3c and 3d. The original user query results in the search results in
Figures 3c and 3d. The result of Figures 3c and 3d are used to present the indirect data
to the user as shown in Figure 3e. Therefore, **Stack** teaches using data identified in
one database (Figures 3c and 3d (Clear and Present Danger)) to locate data in another
database (Figure 3e). Furthermore, according to MPEP 2144.04 [R-6], In re, Venner
262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958) (Appellant argued that claims to a
permanent mold casting apparatus for molding trunk pistons were allowable over the
prior art because the claimed invention combined "old permanent- mold structures
together with a timer and solenoid which automatically actuates the known pressure
valve system to release the inner core after a predetermined time has elapsed." The
court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a

manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over
the prior art.). Thus, modifying a process so that it is automated is not a patently
distinguishable feature.

Applicants argue on page 15 that **"The Examiner offers Crites to cure a
different deficiency that he admits is missing from the combination of Wyzga and
Stack. However, Crites does not, in fact, teach such limitation"**. However,
Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly
point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the
state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they
do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

Applicants argue on page 16 that **"The Examiner offers Brown to cure a
different deficiency that he admits is missing from the combination of Wyzga and
Stack. However, Brown does not, in fact, teach such limitation"**. However,
Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly
point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the
state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they
do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

Applicants argue on page 16 that **"The Examiner offers Kraay to cure a
different deficiency that he admits is missing from the combination of Wyzga and
Stack. However, Kraay does not, in fact, teach such limitation"**. However,
Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly
point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the
state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they
do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

Applicants argue on page 17 that **"Accordingly, the cited references do not
teach or suggest at least the element of "without further user input, querying the
plurality of databases using a second query based upon the second level search
vectors"**. However, the language of independent claim 55 merely states **"without
further user input, querying the plurality of databases using a second query
based upon the second level search vectors"**. The examiner interprets this limitation

as using the results of a search query to query another database to deliver indirect
results to a user. Furthermore, the examiner wishes to refer to Column 3 of **Stack**
which states "The host computer 3 contains information regarding goods or services
(such as books) for sale and also contains a customer purchasing history database 4
which stores data describing all purchases of previous customers" (Column 2, lines 58-
62) and "The user may utilize any of these methods to select a particular title. In FIG.
3C, a user has selected the title Clear and Present Danger by author Tom Clancy. As
shown in FIG. 3C, any particular title may be available in a number of different formats
or editions. Once a specific title is selected from among the choices in FIG. 3C, the host
computer 3 determines if there are any possible recommendations available for this
particular book. If no other books are available as recommendations, the host computer
will not give the user the option to request recommendations; the user can still purchase
the selected title or request other information concerning this book. If other books are
available as recommendations the option to request recommendations is supplied to the
user in the form of a hypertext display as shown in FIG. 3D as the Affinity ^{TM} service.
The system determines whether other books are available to be recommended by
consulting the customer history database 4. The customer history database includes
three relational database tables consisting of Customers, Orders and Items. The tables
are related to each by keying unique customer IDs in the Customer table to order
numbers in the Orders table and product identification numbers in the Items table. For
example, books may be identified by their unique ISBN in the Items table. When a user
has selected a particular book, the system searches the database 4 to determine all
previous customers who have purchased that book. If there exist in the database at
least two other customers who have purchased the user-selected book and those at
least two customers have also purchased other books (or other products) in common,
then the Affinity ^{TM} hypertext link will appear in the display page for the selected book"
(Column 3, lines 14-45). Moreover, Figure 3c of **Stack** depicts search results from a
submitted user query. Moreover, Figure 3e depicts the additional results located by the
search result of Figures 3c and 3d. The original user query results in the search results
in Figures 3c and 3d. The result of Figures 3c and 3d are used to present the indirect

data to the user as shown in Figure 3e. Therefore, **Stack** teaches using data identified in one database (Figures 3c and 3d (Clear and Present Danger)) to locate data in another database (Figure 3e). Furthermore, according to MPEP 2144.04 [R-6], In re, Venner 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958) (Appellant argued that claims to a permanent mold casting apparatus for molding trunk pistons were allowable over the prior art because the claimed invention combined "old permanent- mold structures together with a timer and solenoid which automatically actuates the known pressure valve system to release the inner core after a predetermined time has elapsed." The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.). Thus, modifying a process so that it is automated is not a patently distinguishable feature.

Conclusion

17.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Article entitled: "Coplink: A Case of Intelligent Analysis and Knowledge Management", by **Hauck et al.**, dated December 1999. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

Article entitled: "COPLINK nabs criminals faster", by **Fischer** dated 07 January 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

Article entitled: "Building an Infrastructure for Law Enforcement Information Sharing and Collaboration: Design Issues and Challenges", by **Chau et al.** dated 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. Patent 7,039,171 issued to **Gickler** on 02 May 2006. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. PGPUB 2001/0036821 issued to **Gainesboro et al.** on 01 November 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. PGPUB 2002/0069084 issued to **Donovan** on 06 January 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. Patent 6,173,284 issued to **Brown et al.** on 09 January 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

U.S. PGPUB 2003/0070076 issued to **Michael** on 10 April 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-32, 34-46, and 55-63 (e.g., methods to provide searching/querying abilities to law enforcement personnel for inmate and criminal monitoring and research).

Contact Information

18.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mahesh Dwivedi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2731. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:20 am – 4:40 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached (571) 272-3642. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Mahesh Dwivedi

Patent Examiner

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June 30, 2008
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